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IV Corps

- On 13 August 1952 units of the IV Corps were charged with the following missions: the 4 Division, defense of the P'yongyang area; the 5 Division, defense of the area between P'yongyang and Chinnamp'o; the 10 Division, defense of the coastal area between Chinnamp'o and Sinuiju; the 21 Brigade, defense of the area between Kaesong and Ongjin; the 23 Brigade, defense of the area between Ongjin and Chinnamp'o; and the 26 Brigade, defense of the coastal area around Chinnamp'o.
- There were 14 Soviet army officers assigned to the IV Corps: a lieutenant general and a colonel in corps headquarters and two officers in each of the three divisions and three brigades. The Soviet officers were assigned to the IV Corps in December 1951.

26 Brigade

- On 13 August 1952 the headquarters of the 26 Brigade was in a village of about 40 houses approximately 7 to 8 kilometers northeast of Chinnamp'o. The brigade comprised six infantry battalions with approximately 918 men each, a field gun battalion with 360 men, and a signal battalion with 300 men. Each of the infantry battalions had four infantry companies and two artillery companies and the field gun battalion was made up of six companies. The artillery companies each had 1 x 76-mm. howitzer, 1 x 122-mm. howitzer, and 1 x 120-mm. mortar. Each of the field gun companies had 2 x 76-mm. howitzers, 2 x 122-mm. howitzers, and 2 x 120-mm. mortars. Each ammunition issue was 480 rounds per 76-mm.

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howitzer, 240 rounds per 122-mm. howitzer, and 240 rounds per 120-mm. mortar. In addition, the brigade had 72 heavy machine guns, 82 air-cooled, light machine guns, five 45-ton tanks,<sup>2</sup> 3 ZIS trucks, and 2 GMC trucks. The signal battalion had two radio transmitter-receivers and one wire telephone set for every two guns. The telephones were connected directly to brigade headquarters.

#### 21 Brigade

4. On 13 August the 21 Brigade headquarters was in the hills approximately 2 kilometers northeast of the Hwanghae reservoir (126-00, 38-02) (BT-3713). The brigade was equipped with 12 x 120-mm. mortars, 35 x 76-mm. howitzers, 12 x 45-mm. flat-trajectory guns, 12 x 122-mm. howitzers, 72 heavy machine guns, 82 air-cooled, light machine guns, 6 GMC trucks, and PPSH's and rifles. The troops were suffering from malnutrition, malaria, dysentery, and typhoid fever. Morale was poor.

#### 5 Division

5. On 13 August the 5 Division headquarters was in 20 to 30 dug-outs on Hill 107 of Hanbong-san (125-30, 38-47) (YC-1795). The division comprised six regiments totalling 10,000 men. It was equipped with 20 x 120-mm. mortars, 24 x 76-mm. howitzers, 15 x 122-mm. howitzers, 72 heavy machine guns, 96 light machine guns, 2 GMC trucks, 10 ZIS trucks, and PPSH's and rifles.

#### 4 Division

6. On 20 July 1952 the 4 Division headquarters was at YD-170166,<sup>3</sup> the Security, Political and Finance Bureaus at YD-175161, the Signal Battalion at YD-166166, the Engineer Battalion at YD-162169, the Medical Battalion at YD-232169 and the Artillery Battalion at YD-194179. The division commander was Major General SONG Tok-man<sup>4</sup> (1345/1795/3341), aged 35, former commander of the 10 Division. There were 282 men directly attached to division headquarters.
7. Each soldier of the 4 Division was issued two pairs of shoes per year. Each pair wore out within two months. The daily ration was 800 grams of imported rice except during February and March, when millet was issued instead. Thirty-five grams of grain were deducted from each daily ration for the relief of war refugees.

#### Reconnaissance Battalion, 4 Division

8. On 20 July the Reconnaissance Battalion of the 4 Division,<sup>5</sup> commanded by Lieutenant Colonel CHIN Tae-a<sup>6</sup> (4440/1129/2052), aged 28, was at YD-157179. The battalion strength was 333 men and it was equipped with 25 pistols, 189 automatic rifles with 300 rounds of ammunition per rifle, 50 rifles with 80 rounds of ammunition per rifle, and 90 light machine guns with 80 rounds of ammunition per machine gun.
9. The members of the Reconnaissance Battalion wore their hair long, like that of South Korean soldiers and civilians, in order to operate more successfully in ROK-controlled areas. Also, when necessary, they wore civilian clothes.

#### 5 Regiment, 4 Division

10. On 20 July the 5 Regiment was at YD-212133. Regimental headquarters was housed in new, one-story, Korean-style houses 5.5 meters wide, 15 to 20 meters long, and 3.5 meters high.

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18 Regiment, 4 Division

11. On 20 July the 18 Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel O Yŏng-hwan (0702/3057/3562), aged 23, was housed in 50 barracks at YD-123169. The barracks had log roofs camouflaged with grass and straw and were 12 meters long, 4 meters wide, 1.5 meters below the ground, and .5 meters above the ground. Each barracks accommodated one platoon.
12. The regimental strength was 1,355 men and it was equipped with 9 x 45-mm. guns, 9 x 82-mm. mortars, 3 x 20-mm. anti-aircraft machine guns, 9 heavy machine guns, 93 light machine guns, 3 ZIS trucks, 2 GAZ trucks, 2 radios, and 6 horses. In addition, each company of the regiment was equipped with 5 pistols, 1 heavy machine gun, 9 light machine guns, 14 PPSH's, and 64 rifles. Each large gun was allocated 200 rounds of ammunition, each heavy machine gun 2,000 rounds, each light machine gun 800 rounds, each rifle 100 rounds and each PPSH 300 rounds. Each soldier carried two hand grenades.
13. The 18 Regiment was the core of the 4 Division. Some of the officers were formerly with the Chinese Communist army. Forty percent of the privates came from North Hamgyong Province and 40 percent from South P'yongan and North P'yongan Provinces. Ten percent were recruited by force when the North Korean army occupied part of South Korea. Most of the privates came to the regiment in March 1951 after being trained by the 527 Unit.

29 Regiment, 4 Division

14. On 20 July the 29 Regiment was in a coal mine at YD-185197. The regimental headquarters was housed in a coal mine office building with a zinc roof. The building was camouflaged with grass and leaves. The mine, which was used as a barracks, was protected at the entrance by sandbags.

1. [ ] Comment. Presumably the 10 Mechanized Infantry Division was meant. It was probably used as a mobile reserve to be committed to the defense of any point along the coast from Chinnamp'o to Sinuiju in case of an attempted landing.

2. [ ] Comment. [ ] the 10 Division has been inactivated.

2. [ ] Comment. These may be Soviet T-34/85 medium tanks, which weigh 35 tons.

3. [ ] Comment. [ ] the 4 Division headquarters was entrenched in a hill 200 meters northeast of Majom-ni (125-21, 38-48) (YG-0497) in late July.

4. [ ] Comment. [ ] the commander of the 4 Division was Major General SONG Tok-nam (1345/1795/0589).

5. [ ] Comment. [ ] the unit was also known as the 227 Unit. It was equipped with 27 light machine guns with 1,500 rounds for each, 190 sub-machine guns with 200 rounds for each, 42 Soviet rifles with 150 rounds for each, 41 pistols with 50 rounds for each, and 2 hand grenades for each man.

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